

AMERICA GETS \$52,000,000 OF BRITISH GOLD



To strengthen British financial prestige in New York markets, \$52,000,000 in treasure, two-thirds in gold and one-third in securities, which had been shipped by the Bank of England from London via Halifax, arrived at the terminal of the American Express company at Thirty-third street and Tenth avenue, New York, in seven steel cars garlanded by forty armed men. The greatest treasure cargo ever trusted to one bottom crossed the Atlantic in a British battleship accompanied by a flotilla of torpedo-boat destroyers and a cruiser. The photograph shows twenty-three wagon loads of the gold being transported through the streets of New York guarded by the armed men of the express company and a detail of mounted police.

RAISE GAME BIRDS

Minnesota Folk Plan to Cultivate Wild Duck.

Will Also Go in For Quail and Pheasant, If Market for Them Develops
—To Distribute From 5,000 to 10,000 Eggs.

Minneapolis.—More than 100 residents on the 65,000 acres of land within the Minnetonka game refuge will raise mallard ducks, pheasants and quail next season and if their experiments prove as successful as those of people in other states, these three varieties of game birds may soon be as readily obtainable in the markets as chickens, turkeys and geese are now. From 5,000 to 10,000 eggs are to be distributed among those who will encourage the propagation of wild life and if the ratio of young birds to eggs holds true, the refuge will be heavily stocked, while outside of it by 1917 there should be more birds as fair marks for sportsmen than there are now under protection.

Thus, while the refuge remains a haven wherein fowl may breed, there will be enough game outside to keep the hunters busy.

It is estimated by Frank D. Blair, Field Superintendent of the Minnesota Game and Fish Protective League, that within the prescribed territory about 1,000 mallards, from 5,000 to 10,000 quail and no more than a dozen pheasants have been taking shelter.

At the end of two seasons he believes that there will be 30,000 or 40,000 birds, the most marked increase being among the pheasants—now very rare—which should be 5,000 strong.

"The rate of increase of these wild birds in captivity is remarkable," said Mr. Blair the other day. "Mallards will lay an average of 40 eggs a season, quail from 30 to 50, and pheasants from 30 to 40. When they are laying in a wild state they usually lay several batches of eggs and then hatch out only one batch, while in captivity all the eggs are saved. Birds hatched will average roughly about 60 per cent of the eggs."

"The most serious difficulty confronting those who experiment in the propagation of wild birds is in keeping them separated from poultry. They are especially susceptible to diseases that are communicated from coops and land where chickens have been. A bantam hen is most generally used to set on the eggs and frequently breeders make the mistake of turning the young birds loose in the chicken yards along with the hen."

"The Minnetonka residents who expect to raise mallards, pheasants and quail are actuated by a desire to increase the number of birds within the refuge. Though they will be put to some trouble, the returns eventually, they believe, will more than offset the tribulations."

IS PLANNING A FOX FARM

Wisconsin Youth Sees Money and Fame in Project—Would Interest Federal Government.

Appleton, Wis.—A fox farm may be established in the northern part of Wisconsin by Talcott Barnes, son of the late ex-Congressman Barnes of this city. An effort to interest the federal government in the project will be made by Mr. Barnes.

Congressman Thomas F. Knop of the Ninth congressional district has agreed to do all he can to secure the aid of the department of agriculture in the enterprise. The representative will go to Washington soon, and while there he will present the matter to the secretary of agriculture and try to obtain financial assistance to start the farm.

Land can be acquired at a small cost in northern Wisconsin, and Mr. Barnes can stock the farm with animals from a farm he is interested in in Saskatchewan, Can.

HE JUST BEHAVED HIMSELF

Michigan Doctor Explains Why He Is Hale and hearty at Age of Ninety-Four.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Dr. J. M. Peebles, a former resident of Battle Creek, and now visiting friends here, expects to live beyond the century mark. Indeed, he believes that two hundred years should be the mortal span, and that right living will do much toward lifting the race to that

HIS GARDEN SINKS TEN FEET

Jersey Farmer Fears He'll Have Only a Hole in the Ground Left.

Belvidere, N. J.—Johnston Cornish, a farmer of Harmony township, has a sunken garden that is being created by nature and he fears daily that the bottom will drop out and leave him with only a hole in the ground.

The trouble started after a storm some days ago, when a depression was noticed in one of the fields planted with garden truck. Steadily this depression has grown until a considerable area is affected. Now the earth is from ten to twelve feet lower than it was two weeks ago.

It is thought an underground stream of considerable size, having its source somewhere up in the hills, has been slowly eating away the underlying strata, thus allowing the surface to sink. Examination along the Delaware river does not indicate any new spring breaking into it, but it is thought one has broken out in the bed of the stream.

Last winter a section of the public highway some distance from the Cornish farm caved in and left a considerable hole, but it was filled in and no trouble has been experienced there since.

PREMIER OF CANADA



Sir Robert L. Borden, premier of Canada, recently visited Great Britain and France for the purpose of discussing with the authorities the co-operation of the Dominion in the war. Canada's finances and resources and the manufacture of munitions of war were among the subjects which received attention.

FIND OLD WEAVING SHUTTLE

Prehistoric Sample Is Now in Ethnological Department of the Oklahoma University.

Norman, Okla.—A small boat-shaped stone implement, believed to be the handwork of some prehistoric race, has been received by J. B. Thoburn, member of the ethnological department of the State University. It was sent to Mr. Thoburn by Edward B. Anderson, formerly an arts and science student of the university, now located at Anglin, Tex.

According to Mr. Thoburn, the implement is a shuttle used in weaving, and probably was made by some prehistoric race that inhabited the southwestern section of the United States. It is regarded by Mr. Thoburn as one of the most interesting relics he has received in some time.

HE JUST BEHAVED HIMSELF

advanced longevity.

Doctor Peebles is now living in his ninety-fourth year and hale and hearty. He has reached this eminence in life through a laconic rule of living. It is this: "I behave myself."

That means, according to the aged physician, regular habits of life—early hours for retiring, with plenty of exercise and strict attention to matters of diet. Doctor Peebles is a vegetarian.

For 60 years he has not tasted flesh food of any kind, nor even fish

GUIDE TO MARINERS

Perry Memorial on Lake Erie Proves Its Utility.

Doric column 335 Feet High Is Surmounted by Powerful Lights, Visible at Great Distance—Designed as Monument.

Sandusky, O.—The Doric column or main shaft of the Perry memorial at Put-In-Bay, recently completed, has come to be considered an important landmark by Great Lakes region mariners. Visible by day from points afar, it serves as a guide through the northern course, between the Canadian mainland and the shores of the islands comprising the Lake Erie archipelago, and the treacherous south passage, between the islands on the south and the Ohio shores. By night its powerful lights can be seen from almost any point in Lake Erie between Cleveland on the east and Toledo and Detroit on the west.

In the United States lake survey's current bulletin the shaft is described as "located at about the middle of the low, narrow neck of land forming the southernmost shore of Put-In-Bay island, in approximately latitude 41 degrees, 39 minutes and 14 seconds north; longitude 82 degrees, 48 minutes and 41 seconds west."

The government officially describes the shaft as "a Doric column of white granite, surmounted by a bronze tripod and bowl containing electric lamps which cast an indirect illumination through a plate glass covering," and mentions that "the column is 45 feet in diameter at the base and 335 feet in height, measured from the terrace at its base to the top of the tripod, and forms a conspicuous landmark from the lake."

The cornerstone of the shaft was laid September 10, 1913, the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie, in the presence of representatives of the national government and the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Minnesota and Louisiana.

The memorial as a whole was designed as a monument to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and his men, victors in the battle fought on Put-In-Bay that permanently fixed the present boundary line between the United States and Canada in the Great Lakes section, and on east to the Atlantic. For one hundred years the gallant Perry and his men had been all but forgotten, the only tribute to their memory being a little pyramid of rusty cannon balls in one of the public parks at Put-In-Bay.

It was after the memorial had been designed that the possibilities that strong rays of light shed from the top of the Doric column or main shaft might be the means of saving lives or serve to protect against an enemy became apparent and steps were taken to establish the landmark that the federal government has just recognized.

The Doric column is little more than a central point around which much costly structural work remains to be done. A museum is to be erected at the right of the plaza, in the center of which rests. A statue flanked by a colonnade typifying Peace and Arbitration will be erected on the left.

The work is of such a nature that it must necessarily proceed slowly. There is every promise, however, that at the end of another year the plans will have been brought to full fruition.

A Kicker of a Hubby.

Flint, Mich.—Complaining that her husband had the habit of beating her so badly that he broke some of her bones every once in a while, Mrs. Carrie D. Anderson has begun proceedings for divorce from Cyrus Anderson. She alleges that on one occasion he kicked her and caused an injury from which she is still suffering, and again he struck her so as to cause her to suffer from a stiff neck for three years.

HE JUST BEHAVED HIMSELF

or fowl. He also discards from his daily menu all condiments, such as vinegar, mustard, catchup and similar appetizers.

Hen Lived in Well. Macon, Ga.—When a cover was removed from an old abandoned well here at the home of Elmore Dupree, Second Street, after the well had been closed up for over nine months, it was discovered that a hen, which had been missing for over nine months, was at the bottom of the well.

FARM ANIMALS

SPREAD HOG CHOLERA GERMS

Disease Communicated to Healthy Animals Only by Permitting Germs to Be Carried to Them.

(By DR. B. T. SIMMS, Oregon Experiment Station.)

Hog raisers need to be on the alert to prevent the introduction and spread of the dread disease into their parts of the state. Since the disease is due to a germ of microscopic size it naturally follows that it can be communicated to well hogs only by permitting the germs to be carried to them. A knowledge of the different methods of carrying the germ from infected hogs to well hogs is essential to prevention. Some of these methods of spread are as follows:

1. By direct contact with hogs suffering from cholera.
2. By carriers, that is, hogs that have recovered from cholera, but still pass germs with their droppings.
3. By humans that have come into contact with infected hogs or premises.
4. By dogs, coyotes, buzzards and other carrion-eating animals that have fed on the carcasses of infected hogs.
5. By stock cars, stock yards, etc., in which have been placed infected hogs.
6. By infected water.
7. By slops, swill and garbage that have been infected with bacon rinds or ham bones from hogs that had been afflicted with cholera at slaughter.

Germs will ordinarily die out in four months in lot conditions, but are so resistant that they survive the usual curing and packing process as carried on in the big packing houses. After they have once found lodgment in the hog there is no remedy known but hog cholera serum. Growers should therefore take every precaution to see that germs do not enter their herds by any of the foregoing means.

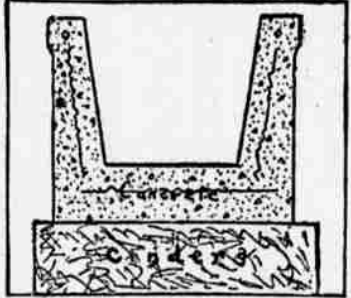
MAKE CONCRETE STOCK TANK

Directions for Making and Illustration of Receptacle for Water—Necessary on Any Farm.

Here is a little cross-section sketch of a concrete stock tank I completed just recently. I made the forms, inside and out, of 1 by 6 inch matched yellow pine boards, with two-inch cleats about two feet apart, greasing the forms with machine oil, writes Ernest Heuer in Farmers' Review.

Where we wanted the tank to stand we filled in the ground with an eight-inch base of cinders. On this we put up the outside form. Then we were ready for the concrete.

The bottom is eight inches thick of 1-2-4 concrete. For tanks and walls I like to have the concrete rather wet.



Concrete Water Tank.

After the bottom had become somewhat stiff we put in the inside form and began filling the sides. For these we used a richer concrete, 1-1-1-3.

The whole tank is re-enforced, as shown in the sketch, with a good hog wire, No. 9, with stays six inches apart. Around in the top I put square twisted half-inch steel rods.

After two days I took off the form. Then I mixed cement and water to the thickness of cream and with a whitewash brush I painted the whole tank two or three times over till all holes and uneven spots were filled up.

SWINE ON ALFALFA PASTURE

Desirable to Have Fields Fenced Off Into Suitable Areas to Shift Hogs From One to Another.

(By G. W. BARNES, Arizona Experiment Station.)

While a few hogs can be raised confined in limited quarters, provided such quarters are kept clean, they will do better, remain healthier and produce pork more economically if they have plenty of alfalfa range.

It is desirable to have the alfalfa pasture fenced off into suitable areas, so that the hogs can be shifted from one pasture to another. This will not only provide fresh pasture, but will give an opportunity to cultivate, and if need be to disinfect.

Practically all cases of intestinal worms, which are common in swine, are contracted from infected grounds; therefore, by pasture rotation you can help keep your hogs free from these parasites.

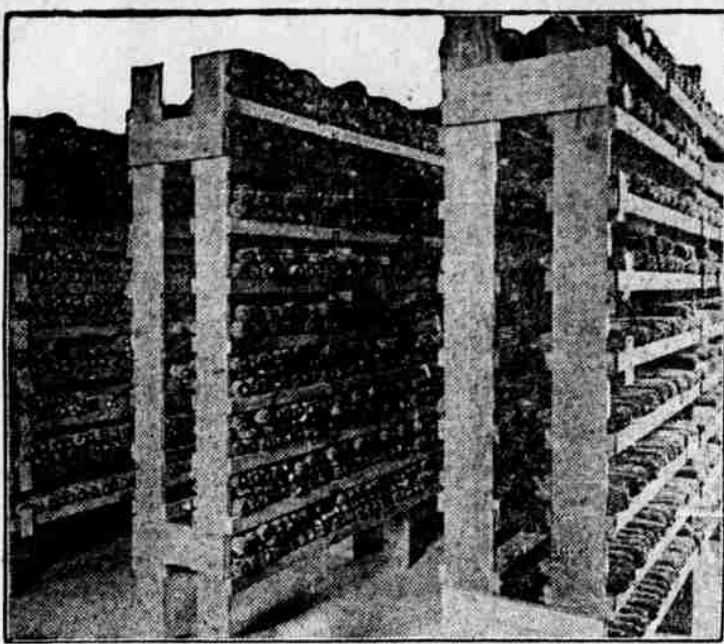
Lambs Sometimes Starve. Many a lamb starves to death with a good milking mother, just because the wool—sometimes badly soiled—hides the teats. A moment's investigation with a pair of shears would prevent any trouble at all.

Watch the Lambs. It does much to keep the lambs uniform and in prime condition, to pass through the flock just before dark and see that no little wrinkled, empty lamb is left to go hungry over night. If the mother does not give milk enough a fresh cow should.

HE JUST BEHAVED HIMSELF

Smells of Pork. The smell of a hog in a pen and one in the pen is not to be confounded, but they are both necessary to prosperous farm conditions. This doesn't mean that his pen is to be neglected either.

IMPORTANT FACTORS IN CORN PRODUCTION



Seed Corn Stored in Rack Where It Will Dry Quickly.

(By J. C. BEAVERS, Purdue Experiment Station.)

So long as corn remains the principal crop in Indiana the selection and storage of seed corn will continue to be topics of vital importance. One of the most important factors in corn production is that of having seed ears of the right type and of good strong vitality. These desirable characters can never be obtained in a strong way except by giving careful attention to the selection and storing of seed.

There is only one proper time of selecting seed, and that is in the field, preferably in October. However, if you failed to select your seed at that time, it will be a great deal better to select it while husking than to wait until after corn is stored in the crib.

Seed corn should be well dried as early after husking as possible. When stored in a crib it does not usually have opportunity to dry well, and consequently is more subject to injury by molds and decay than well-dried corn. For this reason, if for no other, get your seed corn before it gets into the crib, and put it in a place where the air can circulate freely around each ear and drive out the excess of moisture.

Corn may be stored in a number of different ways, any one of which may be thoroughly satisfactory. Special seed corn racks are now used by many, but other methods often prove more applicable to the average farmer's conditions. One splendid plan is to drive No. 10 wire nails through an inch board at a distance of three

inches each way, and then shove the butt of an ear of corn on the point of each nail. Boards filled with the ears may be set along the walls of a shelter, or one end may be nailed to the joist of a shelter shed or room suitable for drying corn in.

Storing of a seed corn rack is, of course, one of the very best methods that can be used. These racks are made by using three, five or six inch boards as uprights and then nailing one and one-half inch strips on each edge of the uprights at intervals of six inches. The ears of corn can then be laid on the strips where the air can pass freely between them.

If the weather is open and dry after the seed is taken in, the doors and windows of the storage place should be open, especially during the day. Unless it is very dry, it is usually better to close the doors and windows over night.

The chief aim for the first few weeks after selection should be to get the corn as dry as possible without applying heat. The aim after that should be to keep the ears in a place where they will stay dry. If the corn is thoroughly dry nothing but the most extreme freezing weather will injure it, but if the germ is damp or wet with moisture it may be greatly injured in moderate freezing weather. It is the corn that is frozen while moist that is responsible for most of the poor stands secured. Select your seed before it gets to the crib, get it dry and keep it dry, and much will have been accomplished toward another corn crop.

BURNING STUBBLE IS BAD PRACTICE

Destroys Organic Matter and Plant Food of Much Value—Control of Hessian Fly.

(By L. E. CALL, Kansas Experiment Station.)

Don't burn your wheat stubble or straw stacks this summer for the purpose of destroying the Hessian fly. The burning of the stubble or wheat straw in the stacks not only fails to destroy the fly, but will lead to the destruction of organic matter and plant food worth millions of dollars.

The Hessian fly would not be eradicated by burning, because the fly passes its resting stage in the summer not only in the straw and stubble above ground but also in the crown of the plant so low that it could not be destroyed by burning. The parasite which preys upon the Hessian fly passes the summer in the fly located in the straw and the stubble above the ground. If the wheat fields are burned the parasite preying on the Hessian fly will be killed.

There is no danger of increasing the injury from the Hessian fly by spreading straw as a top dressing upon the field. The top dressing of straw upon the field does not furnish winter protection to the fly. Wheat which has been infested with the jointworm and the greater wheat strawworm in large numbers should not be spread on the field. These insects make their presence known by the large number of white heads in the field. If there was a large number of white heads of wheat in your field do not spread the straw on the field. This infested straw, however, may be used as a top dressing on corn ground if the straw be worked into the ground early in the spring.

The best method of controlling the Hessian fly is to prevent the growth of volunteer wheat in summer and fall and to delay the seeding of the wheat until most of the flies have deposited their eggs. The best method of handling wheat ground is to disk the stubble as quickly as possible after harvest and to plow the ground deep after the volunteer wheat starts.

Drive Chicken Lice Away.

For ridding the hen roost of vermin a sure means is a preparation of sulphur and carbon, known technically as sulphuret-carbon. It destroys or drives away the insects without injuring the birds. Put two ounces of this preparation in a bottle, open at the mouth, and hang it by a string in the henhouse. After eight or ten days the bottle should be refilled.

Kill Cabbage Worms.

For cabbage worms: Mix one part of fresh Persian insect powder with four parts of air-slaked lime and dust it on the plants at regular intervals.

Select the Rustlers.

When buying hens select the rustlers. They are the best layers and are more easily fed.

Warmth for Little Turkeys.

Remember that the little turkeys must be kept dry and warm; and the same rule applies to little chicks.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MILK FOR CALVES

Michigan Station Makes Interesting Tests With Formaldehyde—No Ill Effects.

(By L. E. CALL, Kansas Experiment Station.)

In trials made by the Michigan experiment station to determine the advisability of using formaldehyde as a preservative for skim milk fed to four to seven-week-old calves for 24 weeks, 7½ cubic centimeters of 40 per cent formaldehyde being used to each 100 pounds of milk, it was found that in general the calves suffered no deleterious effects from the preservative, and as compared with calves fed sweet milk or sour milk, made slightly greater gains at somewhat lower cost. From records kept of the after development of these calves it was found that those which had been fed the preserved milk continued to make the cheapest gains, followed by the sweet milk fed calves and the sour milk fed calves.

For the entire experiment the calves fed sweet milk made a total gain of 1,997 pounds, costing 5.41 cents per pound; those fed sour milk 2,489.4 pounds, costing 5.42 cents per pound, and those fed the preserved milk, 2,537 pounds, costing 5.23 cents per pound. It is believed, however, that before definite conclusions can be drawn the work should be carried on with a large number of calves.

PROPER TIME FOR CUTTING ALFALFA

Established Fact That Bloom Is No Indication—Safe Criterion to Follow Is Bud.

A great many men know when their alfalfa fields should be cut. A great many others will still harken to the obsolete advice of cutting when a certain per cent of bloom appears. These latter will in many years greatly decrease their yields by following this advice.

Put this down in your mind as an absolutely established fact. The bloom is no indication whatever as to the proper time to put the mower in the alfalfa field.

The one safe and certain criterion to follow is the appearance of the new crown buds. When these show up the alfalfa should be cut at once. This "cutting by the bloom" is about as sensible as planting potatoes in the moon or bleeding a cow's tail for "hollow horn."

Horse Importations.

According to the figures of the United States bureau of animal industry, 1,210 pure-bred horses were imported during 1914. Of these, 234 stallions and 157 mares were Belgians; 383 stallions and 181 mares were Percherons. Very likely importations in 1915 will be few.

Proper Roosting Place.

The hen should have a place to roost and it should not be over the cows, on the farm implements and buggies, or in the hay mow.

FOR BETTER ROADS

WEST VIRGINIA'S BAD ROADS

Farmers Lose Immense Sums Each Year Through Their Inability to Get Products to Market.

"Bad roads in West Virginia cost the state \$50,000,000 a year," declared A. D. Williams of Morgantown, state road engineer, to a Washington Post representative the other day. "I mean by this that at least that much money is wasted every year by reason of the inability of the farmers to get their products to market. Thousands of tons of apples and other fruit, garden truck and food supplies are allowed to rot in the orchards and gardens because the roads are too bad to haul it to market. Just to illustrate, Joe Swope, editor of a county paper, noted that he was paying one dollar a bushel for apples. A neighbor in an adjoining county, sixteen miles away, wrote the editor and said he would



Well-Graded, Finely Built Macadam Road in West Virginia.

give the newspaper man all the apples he wanted if he would haul them away.

"The building of good roads is a tremendous economical problem, not merely one of convenience. The automobile undoubtedly has been largely instrumental in bringing about the good roads movement, or rather in giving impetus to it. That and the high cost of living are principal factors in the general campaign now going on in many states for good roads. West Virginia this year will spend \$5,000,000 in improving her highways, the different counties having voted bonds to that amount, and in the whole United States the amount spent for good roads this year will probably reach \$250,000,000. Last year we spent about \$200,000,000, and the increase this year will be fully 20 per cent, I believe."

DRAG THE ROADS

When the smiles of spring appear
Drag the roads;
When the summertime is here,
Drag the roads;
When the corn is in the ear,
In the winter cold and drear,
Every season of the year,
Drag the roads.

When you've nothing else to do,
Drag the roads;
If but for an hour or two
Drag the roads;
It will keep them good as new;
With a purpose firm and true.
Fall in line; it's up to you—
Drag the roads.
—The Kansas Industrialist.

More Drags Needed.

The splitting drag has contributed more toward the economic maintenance of public highways than any implement of modern usage. It does not require special acts of the legislature, bond issues nor expensive educational campaigns to make it available as usually precedes construction work. A drag can be built or purchased for \$20 and is easily operated by anyone who can drive a team. We need more drags.

Tar-Macadam Road. The tar-macadam road has given the best service of any form of street surfacing tried in California.

Two Good Schemes. There are two schemes which may be used to advantage on the roads. The first is to grade with a traction engine, the second to let the grading by contract.

No Permanent Development. Without good roads, there can be no development that will be permanent and enduring.

Place for Tractor. The tractor is finding a great place in road building.

Prune Scraggly Shrubbery. Prune any shrubbery that has become scraggly or is growing too thick.

Save the Manure. Save all the manure to grow next year's crops.

Duty to Be Performed. Have you tested your cow for tuberculous?

Location of Orchard. Orchards do best on rolling or hilly land.